

KUCHINSKIY, O.A.; MARINBAKH, Ye.B.

Resolving power of contrast examination of the inferior vena cava in tumors of the retroperitoneal space. Vest. rent. i rad. 40 no.1:33-38 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Rentgeno-radiologicheskiy otdel (zav.- prof. I.L. Tager)  
i 2-ye khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. V.J. Yanishevskiy)  
Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR,  
Moskva.

KUCHINSKIY, G. S.

Kuchinskiy, G. S., and Polovoy, I. F. "The probable number of cases of off-switching as a criterion of the lightning protection of high-voltage substations," Trudy Leningr. politekhn. in-ta im. Kalinina, 1948, No. 3, p. 154-68, - Siblog: 6 items.

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'Mykh Statey, no. 13, 1949).

KUCHINSKIY, G. S.

The following is among dissertations of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni Kalinin:

"Investigation of the Aging of Condenser Insulation." 25 May 1953. The electrical characteristics of paper-oil insulation were investigated by oscillographing the current of losses in order to establish a criterion for the further study of insulation aging, the extent of the current losses as a function of the voltage and temperature was established for sections of new condensers and those which were in prolonged use. An examination was made of a case of the superposition of constant voltage over variable voltage for paper-oil insulation.

SO: M-1048, 28 Mar 56

KUZMINOV, G. G., SIRMANOV, O. V., AND KERZH, N. I.

"High-Voltage Condensers in Insulating Jackets"  
TR. Leningr. Politekhn. in-ta, No 1, 1954, 257-261

Operating gradients ( $E$ ) of condensers are analyzed so as to keep their service life at around 10 years. Experiments confirmed the relation  $(E_1/E_2)^n = t_2/t_1$  (where  $t_1$  and  $t_2$  are service lives of  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  respectively) in a wide time interval, where  $n$  is assumed to be 16 for dc voltage and 10 for ac voltage. The following gradients should be accepted: long; operation on ac voltage, 14-18 kw/mm; on dc 30/35 kw/mm; operation in oscillatory circuit 35-40 kw/mm; operation in pulse generator 50-55 kw/mm. Basic condenser types of the Laboratory TVN of the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute are described. (RZhFiz, No 9, 1955)

SO: Sum-No 787, 12 Jan 56

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827110011-0

6213194 : 621319446

5086. Choice of the thickness of the dielectric in  
paper capacitors used in the engineering of S-5  
experimental V-1 aircraft by V. M. Kholodilov  
and others in 1954.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827110011-0"

AID P - 3444

Subject : USSR/Electricity  
Card 1~~2~~ Pub. 27 - 11/32  
Author : Kuchinskiy, G. S., Kand. of Tech. Sci.  
Title : Performance of paper-oil insulation under variable voltage with the presence of the direct voltage component  
Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 10, 45-49, O 1955  
Abstract : The author investigates processes occurring in the insulation when d-c voltage is superimposed upon a-c. He applies the method of oscillographing the loss current and demonstrates that, according to the shape of the ion peak of the loss current, it is possible to calculate the conductivity of oil directly in the insulation mass. The study of the ionization characteristics of the insulation demonstrated that the superimposition of d-c voltage does not much change the ionization voltage which is determined by the variable component of the voltage. 8 diagrams, 4 refs.  
Institution: Leningrad Polytech. Inst. im Kalinin

KUCHINSKIY, G. S.

FD-3199

USSR/Physics - Electric Insulators

Card 1/1 Pub. 153-8/28

Author : Kuchinskiy G. S.

Title : Test of partial (high frequency) discharge through oil-paper insulation

Periodical : Zhur. Tekh. Fiz., 25, No 7, 1209-1216, 1955

Abstract : Insulations of condenser paper used in machinery were tested for partial discharges, due to deterioration of insulation. The formation of high frequency discharges through the condenser insulation of small area (4 sq. cm.) was found to be induced by discharges gliding along the edges of the electrodes. High frequency discharges through large area (500 sq. cm.) insulators were found to depend on ionization processes of enclosed gases. Eight references, 3 foreign.

Institution :

Submitted : September 8, 1954

KUCHINSKIY) G.S.

KARPOV, N.I., inzhener; KUCHINSKIY, ~~inzhener~~, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;  
TIKHANOVA, O.V., inzhener.

New types of high-voltage capacitors. Vest. elektroprom. 27 no.10:  
19-25 O '56. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M.I. Kalinina.  
(Condensers (Electricity))

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Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 71 (USSR)  
SOV/112-59-5-8924  
AUTHOR: Kuchinskiy, G. S., Tikhonova, O. V., and Messerman, G. T.

TITLE: Cable-Capacitor-Type Insulation for Current Transformers  
PERIODICAL: Tr. Mezhvuzovsk. nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po dal'nim  
elektroperedacham, 1956, Sekts. 3. L., 1957, pp 98-107

ABSTRACT: Results of an investigation of the ionization processes in a cable-capacitor-type insulation conducted on laboratory models are reported. The investigation was intended to obtain design gradients for constructing current transformers. The experiments were staged with specimens having various formings of the plate ends with different numbers of capacitor layers and with different insulation thicknesses. Voltages of initial ionization and of stable ionization, as well as the loss angle of the specimens were measured. The inception of ionization was detected by a partial-discharge tube indicator and by a subsequent examination of unrolled layers. On the basis of the

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PPD

SOV/112-59-5-8924

**Cable-Capacitor-Type Insulation for Current Transformers**

experiments, an optimum layer value of 1 mm was arrived at for constructions without formed ends; the design gradients in the layer should not exceed 4 kv/mm at the working voltage and 12 kv/mm at the testing voltage. With the best end form, the optimum layer thickness can be increased threefold (3 mm), and the design gradients can be raised to 5 and 18 kv/mm respectively. Further investigations showed that perforation of capacitor plates practically does not reduce the insulation strength if the ends are properly formed. The influence of the "rest" period after a short-time voltage rise, which was intended to obtain a stable ionization, upon the voltage of the second ionization was determined. Full electric-strength recovery takes place only after 5 hours.

V.V.K.-D.

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KUCHINSKIY, G.S.

105-7-13/29

AUTHOR: KUCHINSKIY, G.S., cand.tech.sc., LITVINOVA, YE.L., eng.  
TITLE: Heat Duty for Condenser Insulation. (Teplovyye rezhimy  
isolyatsii kondensatorov, Russian)  
PERIODICAL: Elektrичество, 1957, Nr 7, pp 57-62 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The investigations described here were carried out in two directions:

- 1.) Determination of the occurred overheating at different voltages of the electric field and the selection of the working voltages corresponding to permissible overheating.
- 2.) Determination of the duration of permissible overloading which does not cause a disturbance of the thermal equilibrium of the insulation.

The method of measuring is described and the overheating which has taken place, is determined, and the duration of the permissible load of the condenser is investigated. It is shown that in those condensers in which the quantity of the working voltage is limited by the heat characteristics (on the condition that during the operation  $\operatorname{tg} \delta \leq 0.003$ )

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Heat Duty for Condenser Insulation.

105-7-13/29

is kept up), the following working voltages are permissible: for an insulation strength of from 80 to 84  $\mu$  - 16 kV/mm, and for from 50 to 60  $\mu$  - 18 kV/mm. It is shown that permissible overloading is determined from the point of view of heat conservation of insulation by means of the heating-up time of the dielectricum up to 85° C. (With 8 Illustrations, 2 Tables and 7 Slavic References).

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Polytechnic Institute "Kalinin". (Leningradskiy  
politekhnicheskiy institut im. Kalinina)  
PRESENTED BY:  
SUBMITTED: 22.9.1956  
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

KUCHINSKI G.D.

Doklady, V.I

8(3)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

807/1986

Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut poctoyanogo toka

Perechislenie energii potoymannym i peremennym tokom (Power Transmission by Direct and Alternating Current) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 354 p. (Series: Itogi Investitsii, ob. 3) 3,350 copies printed.

Ed.: Platov, A.M.; Tech. Ed.: Voronitskaya, L.V.; Editorial Board: Shchedrin, N.N., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Corresponding Member, Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; Professor (Chief Ed.); Gartsev, A.K., Engineer; Tomlyanov, V.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Plunnev, V.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Platov, A.K., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Poess, A.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Sosin, L.A., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Professor; Sosin, M.N., Engineer; Shukhtman, N.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles, issued by the USSR Ministry of Electric Power Stations, is intended for scientists, engineers and designers of high-voltage overhead transmission lines.

Card 1/3

Mashinobor, O.S. The Possibility of Using Cable Paper in the Manufacture of Power Capacitors For D-C Transmission Lines

The author describes a method of reducing the cost of capacitor batteries operating in ripple voltage circuits by using cable paper in their manufacture. Cable paper costs 10 times less than conventional capacitor paper but its electric strength also is less and therefore its thickness must be greater. In determining the cost of the capacitors the author draws on the experience of the high-voltage laboratory of LPI (Leningradskiy politehnicheskiy institut) where cable-paper capacitors for d-c and ripple voltages have been produced on a semi-industrial scale since 1958. The technical editor suggests that plants manufacturing capacitors consider the author's results when producing capacitors for the above-mentioned conditions. He notes, however, that the cost relationships advanced by the author cannot yet be considered justified owing to the lack of operating experience which would indicate a long service life of cable-paper capacitors in comparison with conventional capacitors. In his comparisons the author used 33-40 KV/cm as the working voltage density. There are 8 diagrams and 8 Soviet references.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827110011-0

of the insulation is approximately 1 mm. The thickness of the insulation is 1 mm. Thermal insulation is required to prevent heat loss from the insulation. The insulation is required to prevent heat loss from the insulation.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827110011-0"

KUCHINSKIY, G.S.

Possibility of using insulating paper of cables in the production of power capacitors for d.c. power lines. Izv.NIIPT no.3:282-288 '58.  
(Electric capacitors) (Dielectrics)

SOV/110-58-12-15/22

AUTHORS: Kuchinskiy, G.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences and  
Greysukh, M.A., Engineer

TITLE: The Internal Insulation of High-Voltage Direct-Current  
Instrument Transformers (Vnutrennyaya izolyatsiya  
izmeritel'nykh transformatorov postoyannogo toka  
vysokogo napryazheniya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, Nr 12, pp 55-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Direct-current instrument-transformers used on high-voltage d.c. transmission systems may be classified into two groups. The first group includes transformers in bridge rectifier circuits which are normally subject to pulsating voltages varying from 10 to 25% at a frequency of 300 to 600 c/s. The rated voltage of the transformers may range from 10 to 400 kV. The second group includes transformers in the transmission line beyond the reactors. Under normal conditions, these transformers are subject to direct voltage of the nominal line value. Both groups of transformer are subject to over-voltages during transient and fault conditions. The most usual type of insulation is o.l-

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SOV/110-58-12-15/22

The Internal Insulation of High-Voltage Direct-Current Instrument  
Transformers

impregnated paper and only this is considered. Curves of the breakdown stress of cables with oil-impregnated insulation as a function of application time of d.c. and a.c. are given in Fig 1. It will be seen that the behaviour under d.c. is much better, because gas inclusions in the insulation are not continuously ionised. Therefore, transformers of the first group are more vulnerable to voltage variations than in those of the second group because the latter are subjected only to d.c. stress, except under fault or transient conditions. At present the selection of d.c. working stress is somewhat arbitrary. Results are given of short-term electric strength tests on samples of insulation tested on d.c. Special features of the samples and of the method of breakdown are discussed. With a breakdown stress of 95 kV/mm and a safety factor of 4, the working stress is 18 to 20 kV/mm. This is somewhat lower than the highest stresses used in d.c. cables with viscous impregnant. In capacitor practice, where thin papers are used, the working stress (without allowance for

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edge effect) may be 25 to 35 kV/mm on d.c. When the insulation works on a.c. the working stress is selected according to the conditions of ionisation and thermal stability. The types of ionisation that occur in oil-paper insulation are briefly described. Temporary unstable ionisation may be permitted during transient phenomena but continuous ionisation destroys the insulation. The relationship between the ionisation stress and the insulation thickness for different types of ionisation is plotted in Fig 3. The ionisation characteristics are mainly governed by the a.c. component of the stress. The breakdown mechanism is much the same for alternating or for variable voltage. Since the alternating components of the working voltage and of the overvoltage include higher harmonics, it is advisable to evaluate the variation in ionisation and breakdown stresses when the frequency of the applied voltage is varied. Data have already been published on the relationship between the breakdown stress and the time

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of application of alternating stress at various frequencies from 50 to 820 c/s. From these data it may be concluded that the one-minute breakdown strength of oil/paper insulation is 40 to 45% higher at 50 c/s than at 820 c/s. As the time of application becomes greater, and the breakdown stress correspondingly lower, the differences between the breakdown stresses for 50, 470 and 820 c/s become considerably less. It follows that when the insulation is subject to short-time overvoltages it is necessary to make allowance for the relationship between the breakdown stress and the frequency of the applied voltage. Two types of current-transformer insulation are then considered. In the first, the primary and secondary windings are insulated in a manner similar to current transformer type TFN. Good ionisation characteristics are obtained in this construction because the electrodes have no sharp edges and the stress at which ionisation commences is very close to the breakdown stress. Here the ionisation characteristics are not a limiting factor and the

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The Internal Insulation of High-Voltage Direct-Current Instrument  
Transformers

insulation thickness should be selected according to the d.c. stress. However, this type of insulation and the construction adopted for the magnetic system of d.c. transformers leads to a very bulky design. In the second case, the transformer primary winding is U-shaped and all the insulation is applied to it. Stress is equalised in the insulation by interleaving capacitor foils. With this construction the weight and cost of the transformer are much less than in the first case. The design of capacitor-type insulation to operate on pulsating voltage is then considered. On the one hand, the insulation must be stable to ionisation; on the other, the maximum working stress of the pulsating voltage should not exceed 18 to 20 kV/mm. It is possible to evaluate the influence of these conditions on the design of insulation and on its thickness by means of the graphical construction given in Fig 4. The method of construction and meaning of this graph are then explained. It indicates that if the coefficient

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The Internal Insulation of High-Voltage Direct-Current Instrument  
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of the pulsating component in the working voltage is 10 to 25%, the maximum working stress is limited by three factors: these are - the amplitude of the working stress; the ionisation processes that result from the presence of the alternating component; the transient overvoltage ionisation processes. The layers of insulation should not be thicker than 1 mm, except for transformers of the second group connected beyond the reactor. Unstable insulation can limit the working stress only for pulsation coefficients greater than 50%, which do not occur in this case. With a 1 mm layer the insulation thickness conforms both to the ionisation stability and the permissible d.c. stress, which is the optimum condition. Increasing the thickness of the layers or avoiding the use of foils gives heavier and less economic insulation. Recently use has begun to be made of capacitor-type insulation in which only the edges of the thicker layers are sub-divided into thinner ones by intermediate foils. This construction,

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The Internal Insulation of High-Voltage Direct-Current Instrument  
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sketched in Fig 5, is much easier to make and the  
ionisation properties are nearly as good. There are  
5 figures, and 9 references of which 6 are Soviet,  
2 English and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: 2nd April 1958

Card 7/7

KUCHINSKIY, G.S.

Aging forms of oiled paper insulation. Trudy IPI no.195:  
(MRA 11:10)  
373-381 '58.  
(Electric insulators and insulation)

KUCHINSKIY, G.S., dots.; KAPLAN, D.A., inzh.; TIKHANOVA, O.V., inzh.

Ionization characteristics of the oil-impregnated paper  
insulation. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.: energ. 2 no.8:39-45  
(MIRA 13:2)  
Ag '59.

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M.I.Kalinina.  
Predstavlena kafedroy tekhniki vysokikh napryasheniy.  
(Electric insulators and insulation)

SOV/110-59-9-11/22

AUTHORS: Kuchinskiy, G.S. (Cand. Tech. Sci.),  
Tikhanova, O.V. and Messerman, G.T. (Engineers)

TITLE: The Ionisation Characteristics of Oil-impregnated Paper  
Capacitor-type Insulation for High-voltage Apparatus

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 9, pp 37-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the context of this article capacitor-type insulation means insulation which includes stress distribution foils as in capacitor bushings. The article describes the results of investigations on the ionisation characteristics of samples of oil-impregnated paper insulation of this type in various constructions applied to the insulation of high-voltage current transformers. Permissible working and test stresses are established, and the influence of insulation design and quality of materials is elucidated. Engineers N.I. Bachurin, M.A. Greysukh and A.I. Dobrusin participated in the development and construction of the samples. The samples consisted of one, two or three layers of insulation of the primary winding of a current transformer, all dimensions except the length being of normal value. The electrodes on the samples were either covered, partly

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30V/110-59-9-11/22

The Ionisation Characteristics of Oil-impregnated Paper Capacitor-type Insulation for High-voltage Apparatus

covered or exposed, as shown in Fig 1, or a stress distributor was provided as shown in Fig 2. The drying and impregnating procedure is described. The instrumentation used could measure power-factors and voltages up to 130 kV and was noise-free up to 120 kV. The ionisation recorder used measured the high-frequency oscillations of current in the specimens. A distinction is drawn between the voltage that causes unstable ionisation (see Fig 3) and that which causes stable ionisation (see Fig 4). The minimum voltage at which ionisation did not cease in 30 minutes is called the minimum stable ionisation voltage. The ionisation characteristics of various types of specimen are given in Table 1, and Fig 5 plots power-factors as functions of the voltage for particular specimens. The results show that for specimens in which the foil edges are open there is no clear distinction between the processes during the unstable and stable ionisation. The reasons for this are explained. Samples with covered foil edges have better ionisation characteristics. Ionisation characteristics of samples with covered foils and different thicknesses of main insulation are

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The Ionisation Characteristics of Oil-impregnated Paper Capacitor-type Insulation for High-voltage Apparatus

included in Table 1. Curves of the voltages causing stable ionisation as functions of insulation thickness are given in Fig 6 and it will be seen that the stress at which stable ionisation occurs decreases appreciably as the thickness is increased. For samples of the particular type described the relationship plotted in Fig 6 can be expressed by Eq (1). The stress that causes unstable ionisation also decreases as the insulation thickness is increased. This leads to a discussion of the best thickness of main insulation between foils and recommendations are made for particular cases. To facilitate the processes of drying and impregnation of current transformers it is desirable to use perforated foils. Accordingly a comparison was made between the ionisation characteristics of insulation containing solid foils and various types of perforated foils. The results of these tests are also given in Table 1. Figs 7 and 8 give curves of ionisation voltage and power-factor as functions of applied voltage for samples with stress distributors. It will be seen that a lower ionisation voltage is obtained with

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The Ionisation Characteristics of Oil-impregnated Paper Capacitor-type Insulation for High-voltage Apparatus

perforated metallised paper than with perforated foils. The reasons for this are discussed and the use of metallised paper for such foils is depreciated. The use of perforated foils is recommended for current transformers. Tests were also made on samples with two and three layers of insulation and the results agree with those on single-layer specimens within the limits of experimental error. The recovery of insulating properties after the occurrence of ionisation was studied and Fig 9 gives a graph of the stable ionisation voltage as a function of the resting time of the insulation after the application of a voltage causing stable ionisation, and it will be seen that the insulation fully recovers after about five hours. As a result of the work it is recommended that for insulation without stress-distributors the test surge stress should not exceed 12 KV/mm and the working stress should not exceed 3.6 KV/mm. When the edge effect is eliminated by stress distributors, the ionisation characteristics are governed by processes within the thickness of the main insulation, with an insulation thickness of 5 mm the test and surge stresses

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The Ionisation Characteristics of Oil-impregnated Paper Capacitor-type Insulation for High-voltage Apparatus

should not exceed 18 kV/mm and the working stress should not exceed 5 kV/mm. Table 2 gives data on permissible stresses during operation and testing of various classes of current transformers with the above recommendations in mind. An experimental current transformer was made up to check the recommendations; its construction is described. When tested and operated in accordance with the recommendations the transformer showed a constant power factor and there were no appreciable high frequency current oscillations, so that the test results obtained on models were confirmed. Current-transformer type TFKN220-II for 220 kV, 1200 A, was made and tested and the validity of the recommendations about test and operating stress were confirmed. The results obtained in the article can also be applied to the design of high voltage bushings and cable junctions or terminations with

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The Ionisation Characteristics of Oil-impregnated Paper Capacitor-type Insulation for High-voltage Apparatus

oil impregnated paper capacitor-type insulation  
employing cable paper.

There are 9 figures, 2 tables and 6 Soviet references.

Card 6/6

SHCHERBACHEV, O.V.; KUCHINSKIY, G.S.; PIRYAZEVA, A.I.; RYABOV, B.M.;  
STEFANOV, K.S.

[Manual on high-voltage laboratory procedures] Rukovodstvo  
k laboratornym rabotam po tekhnike vysokikh napriazhenii.  
Leningrad. Pt.1. [High-voltage tests and measurements] Vysoko-  
vol'tnye izmereniia i ispytaniia. 1960. 59 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut.  
(Electric engineering--Laboratory manuals)  
(Electric measurements)

KUCHINSKIY, G.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; TAPUPERE, O.O., inzh.

Recording of the ionization characteristics of insulation.  
Elektricheskoe no. 11:42-48 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M.I. Kalinina.  
(Electric insulators and insulation)

KUCHINSKIY, G.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAPLAN, D.A., inzh.

Discharge along the layers of paper and oil insulation at  
constant voltage. Vest.elektroprom. 31 no.6:50-52 Je '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

(Electric insulators and insulation)  
(Electric transformers)

KUCHINSKIY, G.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KAPLAN, D.A., inzh.

Permissible electric field intensities in oil-saturated paper  
insulation of apparatus used in d.c. power transmission systems.  
Elektrichestvo no.5:64-68 My '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kalinina.  
(Electric fields)  
(Electric insulators and insulation)

9.2110 (001.153,1585)

S/196/62/000/006/005/018  
E194/E154

AUTHORS:

Kuchinskiy, G.S., and Irkayeva, K.M.

TITLE:

The inductance of capacitors made of rolled foil  
Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika,  
no.6, 1962, 8, abstract 6 B41. (Vestn. elektroprom-  
sti, no.11, 1961, 38-41)

PERIODICAL:

Capacitors used to produce high impulse currents with  
high frequency oscillations on discharge must have minimum  
inductance. For a capacitance of 0.1 microfarads the inductance  
should be equal to or less than 0.03 microhenries to ensure a  
discharge frequency of 3 Mc/s. The capacitor inductance depends  
on the inductance of the foil, the internal connections and the  
external terminals. For foils with integral terminals the foil  
inductance is

$$L_1 = \frac{\mu_0 \ell}{3b} (2d + 3a)$$

where:  $a$  is the distance between interleaved insulating spacers;  
 $b$ ,  $d$  and  $\ell$  are respectively the width, thickness and length of

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S/196/62/000/006/005/018  
E194/E154

The inductance of capacitors ....

the spacers. If the terminals are displaced,  $L_1$  is increased by an amount that depends on the location of the terminals. The inductance of internal connections calculated for a single terminal in the form of a flat foil when the terminals are displaced by up to a section width is:

$$L_2 = \frac{\mu_0 l}{2 \pi} \left( \ln \frac{2l}{b} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

where  $b$  and  $l$  are respectively the width and the length of the terminals. Various other constructions and terminal arrangements are considered and curves of inductance are given. It is shown that 'inductionless winding' (with projecting foils) may, with a large number of foils connected in series, give greater inductance than ordinary windings with terminals brought out to one end. Increasing the number of terminals does not reduce  $L_1$  much. The limiting resonance frequency of a capacitor is inversely proportional to the cross-section of the foils and does not depend on the foil width. The wave

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S/196/62/000/006/005/018  
E194/E154

The inductance of capacitors ...

resistance is inversely proportional to the foil width and does not depend on the cross-sectional area. To increase the area of the foil its width should be increased.  
2 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

DASHUK, N.P., inzh.; KUCHINSKIY, G.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; LITVINOVA, Ye.L.,  
inzh.

Choice of operational stresses of pulse condensers. Vest. elektro-  
prom. 33 no.9:49-52 S '62.  
(Condensers (Electricity) (Dielectrics) (MIRA 15:10)

KAZARKOVSKIY, David Mikhaylovich; TAREYEV, Boris Mikhaylovich;  
KUCHINSKIY, G.S., red.; SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn. red.

[Testing of electric insulating materials] Ispytaniia  
elektroizoliatsionnykh materialov. Moskva, Gosenergoiz-  
dat, 1963. 314 p.  
(MIRA 17:1)

GREYSUKH, Moisey Ayzikovich; KUCHINSKIY, Georgiy Stanislavovich;  
KAPLAN, Daniyel' Aronovich; MESSEMAN, Girsha Tevelevich;  
KAZARNOVSKIY, D.M., red.; SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn. red.

[Oil-saturated paper insulation in high-voltage systems]  
Bumazhno-maslianaya izoliatsiya v vysokovol'tnykh kon-  
struktsiiakh. [By] M.A.Greisukh i dr. Moskva, Gosenergo-  
izdat, 1963. 298 p.  
(MIRA 17:1)

KUCHINSKIY, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; KAPLAN, D.A., inzh.

Features of insulation reduction with consideration of the  
operating voltage. Elektrichestvo no.8:21-25 Ag '63.

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kalinina.  
(MIRA 16:10)

KUCHINSKIY, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Low-inductance pulsing condensers with low losses under discharge  
conditions. Elektrichestvo no.7:39-42 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KUCHINSKIY, G.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; LYSAKOVSKIY, G.G., inzh.

Study of the initial stages of ionization processes in oil-saturated  
paper insulation. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 7 no.8:32-39 Ag '64.  
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M.I.Kalinina. Pred-  
stavlena kafedroy tekhniki vysokikh napryazheniy.

KARIM, D.A., kand. teknik. nauk; JUH HILKE, G.I., kand. teknik. nauk

Effect of moisture on the electrical strength of transformer oil. Elektrotehnika 35 no.5:30-33 May 64. (K-RA 17:3)

KUCHINSKIY, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Theory of the development of partial discharges in the oil layers of oil-saturated paper insulation. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 8 no.7:26-32 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M.I. Kalinina. Predstavlena kafedroy tekhniki vysokikh napryazheniy.

MEDVEDEV, S.Y., inzh.; KOSTENKO, M.V., prof.; ALEKSANDROV, G.N., kand.tekhn.  
nauk, dotsent; KUCHINSKIY, G.S.. kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; ZALFSSKIY,  
A.M., prof.

Some critical remarks on Yu.G.Esikov's article "Distribution of the  
intensity of an electric field in a cylindrical condenser."  
Elektrичество no.10:89-92 0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kostenko).

L 02267-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM  
ACC NR: AP6025260

SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/007/1297/1304

AUTHOR: Kuchinskiy, O.S.

ORG: none

56

B

TITLE: Theory of breakdown of thin layers of liquid dielectrics

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 7, 1297-1304

TOPIC TAGS: dielectric breakdown, dielectric strength, liquid state, mineral oil, ionization

ABSTRACT: The author presents a theory of the breakdown of thin layers of mineral oil of the order of 0.001 cm thick. The work was undertaken in view of its significance in connection with the dielectric strength of oil-impregnated laminar insulating materials. Arguments are adduced to show that electron attachment plays no significant role in the breakdown process in thin oil layers and that the volume ionization coefficient effective in this process is larger than that derived from conductivity measurements in large gaps. It is also argued that the formation of a positive space charge at the cathode plays a very important role in the ionization processes in oil layers. The method of J.J.O'Dwyer (Austral.J.Phys., No. 7, 400, 19) was employed to calculate the breakdown potential of thin oil layers with the dependence of the volume ionization coefficient  $\alpha$  on the field strength  $E$  taken into account. Experimental data given by A.Nikuradze (Zhidkiye dielektriki. ONTI, 1936) for

Card 1/2

UDC: 537.528

L 02267-67

ACC NR: AP6025260

$\alpha$  in mineral oil were used in the calculations; according to these data,  $\alpha$  is proportional to  $E^{4.6}$ . Not only the final results of the calculations, but also many intermediate results, are presented graphically. The theoretical breakdown potential of thin oil layers is found to be approximately inversely proportional to the fourth root of the thickness and to be some  $5 \times 10^5$  V/cm for a thickness of 0.001 cm. Experimental data obtained by recording partial discharges in oil films of known thicknesses in the body of a dielectric in the uniform field region at one of the electrodes are presented. The experimental breakdown potentials are in satisfactory agreement with the theoretical ones. Orig. art. has: 25 formulas and 7 figures.

SUB CODE: //, 20,09

SUBM DATE: 17Sep65

ORIG. REF: 007 OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 eglv

KUCHINSKIY, I. K.

KUCHINSKIY, I. K.: "The strength, crack-resistance, rigidity, and wear-resistance of keramsit concrete and keramsit reinforced concrete". Moscow, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Automobile and Road Inst imeni V. M. Molotov. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 52, 24 December, 1955. Moscow.

KUCHINSKIY, I.K.

Some properties of light concretes based on keransit.  
Trudy Inst.stroi.dela AN Gruz.SSR 7:199-212 '59.  
(MIRA 13:5)  
(Lightweight concrete)

KUCHINSKIY, I.K.

Steaming pumice concrete. Trudy Inst.stroi.dela AN Gruz.SSR 8:129-  
135 '60. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Lightweight concrete)

KUCHINSKIY, Iosif Lukich; YML'KOV, P., red.; ZHDANOVA, G., tekhn.red.

[Cooperative societies] Potrebitel'skaja kooperatsija,  
Barnaul, Altaiskoe knishnoe izd-vo, 1960. 22 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Cooperative societies)

BELOV, V.P.; KUCHINSKIY, I.N.

Attempt to use the artificial kidney in treating schizophrenia.  
Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 63 no.12:1856-1860 '63.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra psikiatrii (zav. - prof. O.V.Kerbikov) i urologicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. A.Ya.Pytel') II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.

KUCHINSKII, I.N.

Hemodialysis in the treatment of acute renal failure in a  
3-year-old child poisoned by mercuric chloride. Urologiia.  
29 no.3:58-59 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Urologicheskaya klinika (zav.- chlen-korrespondent AMN  
SSSR A.Ya. Pytel') II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo insti'uta na  
baze Moskovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.1 imeni Pirogova.

PYTEL', A.Ya.; GOLIGORSKIY, S.D.; VASIL'YEV, V.V.; KUCHINSKIY, I.N.; NISENBAUM, L.I.; CHEBANYUK, G.M.; BOGDANOVICH, I.A.; PLISAN, S.O.; SURIS.A.S.

Achievements of contemporary nephrology. Kidneys and ureters.  
Urinary bladder. Urologia 28 no.3:82-92 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

KUCHINSKIY, I.N.; PYTEL', A.Ya.; ZISMAN, I.F.; GOLICORSKIY, S.D.; CHERANYUK, G.M.; ZALEVSKIY, R.O.; RYABINSKIY, V.S.; DARENKOV, A.P.; KHATAVNER, A.I.; SMELOVSKIY, V.P.; BALTER, M.A.

Abstracts. General problems in urology. Urinary bladder.  
Urologiia 28 no.5:87-95 S-0163 (MIRA 17:4)

PYTEL', A. Ya.; LOPATKIN, N.A.; KUCHINSKIY, I.N.

Acute renal insufficiency associated with intrauterine re-tromembranous introduction of rivanol for the interruption of pregnancy and its treatment with hemodialysis. Akush. i gin. 39 no.3:5-9 My-Je'63  
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz urologicheskoy kliniki ( zav. - prof. a. Ya. Pytel')  
II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.

KUCHINSKIY, M.; DORFMAN, F., tekhnolog; SEREBRYANNIKOVA, Kh., kand.khimicheskikh  
nauk; BER, V., inzh.; SHCHEBANOV, P.; POLYAKOV, V., ratsionalizator  
(Sverdlovsk)

New developments in factories. Mest.prom.i khud.promys. 1 no.2/3;  
36 N-D '60.  
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Direktor fabriki "Kommunar", Orsha (for Kuchinskiy). 2. Fabrika  
"Rezinoprom" (for Dorfman). 3. Direktor fabriki "Shchetochnik,  
Rostov (for Shchebanov).  
(Manufacture—Technological innovations)

ARZUMANYAN, A.A., akademik, red.; RUMYANTSEV, A.M., red.; SHAMBERG,  
V.M., red.; ZHILIN, Yu.A., red.; ARDAYEV, G.B., red.; KUCHINSKIY,  
N.N., red.; KATSMAN, G.V., red.

[Problems of modern capitalism and the working class] Problemy  
sovremennoego kapitalizma i rabochii klass; materialy otmena me-  
niami, provedennogo teoreticheskim i informatsionnym zhurnalom  
kommunisticheskikh i rabochikh partii "Problemy mira i sotsia-  
lizma" i Institutom mirovoi ekonomiki i mezhdunarodnykh otno-  
shenii Akademii nauk SSSR. Prague, Izd-vo "Mir i sotsializm,"  
1963. 610 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Rumyantsev).  
(Capitalism) (Labor and laboring classes)

KUCHINSKIY, P.A.

Device for large-scale mechanical analysis of soils. Pochvovedenie  
no.9:101-107 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Chernovitskaya gosudarstvennaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya  
stantsiya.

(Soils--Analysis)

KUCHINSKIY, P.K., inzh.

Certain measures for the economy of electric power. Sudostroenie  
no.7:59-60 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Shipbuilding) (Electric power)

TYPE OF DOCUMENT: Report  
PICK: Treasure Island Public Health Report

Call No.: AFG51117

Authors: GRIIN, V. I. and ZUCHINSKIY, P. K.

Full Title: LABORATORY WORK IN THE SOVIET "FIZIKNEFT" PLANT.

Transliterated Title: Laboratornye raboty v sorme "Fizikneft" nafto-zavoda"

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Scientific-Technical Publishing House for Literature  
on Oil and Mineral Fields (Gostekhnizdat)

Date: 1953 No. pp.: 210

No. Series: 4, 1953

Editorial Staff

Editor: None

Asst.-in-Chief: None

Tech. Ed.: None

Appraisers: 1. The Shafra on Utili-

zation of Oil

Deposits of the

Moscow Petroleum

Institute im.

I. M. Gubkin

2. Anisimov, P. S.,

Eng.

3. Maksimovich, S. K.,

Eng.

1/2

Card 2/2

Full Title: LABORATORY WORK IN THE FIELD OF PHYSICS OF OIL BEDS  
Call No.: AF20107

Text Data:

Coverage: This is a textbook prepared primarily for use in the exploration of oil and gas reserves, strata, and bore. This book describes the procedure for laboratory work in the determination of the basic physical properties of productive oil beds and particularly of liquids in the bore. Instruments and apparatuses used in the laboratory procedures.

Purpose: Approved in 1949 as a textbook by the Ministry of Higher Education for students of petroleum institutes of higher technical and for university courses in "Physics of Oil Beds". It can also be used by prospectors of oil fields interested in the study of physical properties of oil-bearing formations.

Facilities: Laboratory of Physics of the Petroleum Institute in Groznyy

No. Russian and Slavic References: 33

Available: A.I.D., Library of Congress.

KUCHINSKIY, P.K., ORKIN, K.O. and GLADKOV, I.T.

Problems for a Course on "Exploitation of Oil Fields".

SO: D-70896 19 Au . 1954.

A u C o m m i s s i o n e r .

ORKIN, K.G.; KUCHLESKII, P.K.; KUSAKOV, M.M.: professor, doktor fiziko-khimicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; OBYMAN, M.A., redaktor; PERSHINA, Ye.O., redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Physics of oil reservoirs] Fizika neftianogo plasta. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1955.  
299 p. (MLRA 8:10)

(Petroleum engineering)

ORKIN, Kuz'ma Georgiyevich; KUCHINSKIY, Petr Kazemirovich; PIRVERDIAN,  
A.M., prof., retsenzent; SAVINA, Z.A., vedushchiy red.;  
FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Solving oil production problems and designing oil field equipment]  
Raschety v tekhnologii i tekhnike dobychi nefti. Moskva, Gos.  
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 385 p.  
(MIRA 12:12)

(Oil fields--Production methods)

KUCHINSKIY, S.K., master

Repair of bent water wall pipes in a boiler. Energetik 12 no.10:  
5 0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

DZHABIROV, Sharif; MAKHATOV, Amir; PONOMARENKO, A.A., red.; KUCHINSKIY, V.,  
red.; POLTORAK, I., tekhn.red.

[Topping cotton plants] O chekanke khlopchatnika. Stalinabad,  
Tadzhikskoe gos. izd-vo, 1958. 4 p.  
(Cotton growing) (MIRA 12:1)

OGLOBLINA, Yelena Fedorovna; KUCHINSKIY, V., red.; POLTORAK, I., tekhn.red.

[Weed control in cotton and alfalfa fields] Bor'ba s sorniakami  
na khlopkovykh i liutsernovykh poliakh. Stalinabad, Tadzhikskoe  
gos. izd-vo, 1958. 9 p. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Cotton growing) (Alfalfa) (Weed control)

BABAYEV, Alaudin Ishanovich; KUCHINSKIY, V., red.; PONOMARENKO, A.A.,  
red.; POLTORAK, I., tekhn.red.

[Cotton seed production] Semenovodstvo khlopcchatnika.  
Stalinabad, Tadzhikskoe gos. izd-vo, 1958. 9 p. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Cotton growing) (Seed production)

PASHIJOV, Khabib Ishonkhodzhayevich; PONOMARENKO, A.A., red.; KUCHINSKIY,  
V., red.; POLTORAK, I., tekhn.red.

[Applying fertilizers during the planting of cotton] Priposevnoe  
udobrenie khlopchatnika. Stalinabad, Tadzhikskoe gos. izd-vo,  
1958. 11 p. (MIR 12:1)

(Cotton--Fertilizers and manures)

MAZITOY, Shamil' Salakhutdinovich; PONOMARENKO, A.A., red.; KUCHINSKIY, V.,  
red.; POLTORAK, I., tekhn.red.

[Checkrow planting of cotton] Kvadratno-gnezdovo posev khlop-  
chatnika. Stalinabad, Tadzhikskoe gos. izd-vo, 1958. 14 p.  
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom mekhanizatsii nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta semledeliya Ministerstva Sel'skogo Khozyaystva Tadzhikskoy  
SSR (for Mazitov).

(Cotton growing)

PETROV, Vyacheslav Fedorovich, zasluzhenny agronom Tadzhikskoy SSR, kand.  
sel'skokhosyaystvennykh nauk; KUCHINSKIY, V., red.; POLOMARENKO,  
A.A., red.; POLTORAK, I., tekhn.red.

[Cultivation of cotton fields] Obrabotka khlopkovogo polia.  
Stalinabad, Tadzhikskoe gos. izd-vo, 1958. 14 p. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Petrov).  
(Cotton growing)

KOZLOVA, Lyudmila Nikolayevna; PONOMARENKO, A.A., red.; KUCHINSKIY, V.,  
red.; POLTORAK, I., tekhn.red.

[Pests of the cotton plant and how to control them] Vrediteli  
khlopcchatnika i mory bor'by s nimi. Stalinabad, Tadzhikskoe  
gos. izd-vo, 1958. 14 p. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Cotton--Diseases and pests)

KOCHETKOV, Aleksandr Petrovich; KUCHINSKIY, V., red.; POLOMARENKO, A.A.,  
red.; POLTORAK, I., tekhn.red.

[Cotton irrigation] Polivnoi reshim khlopchatnika. Stalinabad,  
Tadzhikskoe gos. izd-vo. 1958. 15 p. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Cotton growing) (Irrigation farming)

PONOMARENKO, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; KUCHINSKIY, V., red.; POLTORAK, I.,  
tekhn.red.

[Cotton seedbed preparation] Doposevnaia obrabotka pochvy.  
Stalinabad, Tadzhikskoe gos. izd-vo, 1958. 15 p. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Cotton growing) (Tillage)

PETROV, Vyacheslav Fedorovich, ~~masluzhennyj agronom Tadzhikskoy SSR,~~  
~~kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; PONOMARENKO, A.A., red.;~~  
~~KUCHINSKIY, V., red.; POLTORAK, I., tekhn.red.~~

[Seedbed preparation and sowing of cotton] Podgotovka k sevu  
i poset khlopchatnika. Stalinabad, Tadzhikskoe gos. izd-vo,  
1958. 18 p. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Petrov).  
(Cotton growing)

BERZIN, Avgust Ivanovich; POLOMARENKO, A.A., red.; KUCHINSKIY, V., red.;  
POLTORAK, I., tekhn.red.

[Applying fertilizers to cotton plants] Udobrenie khlopchatchnika.  
Stalinabad, Tadzhikskoe gos. izd-vo, 1958. 18 p. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Cotton--Fertilizers and manures)

ACC NR: AP6015710 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0125

INVENTOR: Naydis, N. M.; Avramenko, A. K.; Yakuts, B. L.; Ryzhov, L. S.; Korchin, Yu. M.; Kalyuzhnyy, O. K.; Kuchinskiy, V. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Fuel delivery controller for internal combustion engines. Class 46, No. 181445

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 125

TOPIC TAGS: engine fuel system, air temperature, fuel control

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A fuel delivery controller for internal combustion engines. The unit consists of a device for transmitting signals to a servomechanism, a stack of aneroid capsules and two correctors with pickups. These pickups are made in the form of bimetallic plates equipped with manual adjustment screws. Each of these bimetals varies fuel delivery as a function of air temperature. The second corrector is connected to the fuel delivery channel supplying fuel to the engine to allow for the variation in the specific weight of the fuel with temperature. 2. A modification of this controller in which transition from one type of fuel to another is simplified by a scale on the device for correcting temperature (specific weight). The indicating needle of the corrector scale can be set by a manual adjustment screw.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 28Jun63

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.43.031-441.2

KUCHINSKIY, V. A.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Juridical Sciences  
at the Institute of Government and Law

"Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR -- the Highest organ of State  
Authority of the Republic."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

DOBRYANSKIY, A.F.; KUCHINSKIY, V.N.

Determining the kinematic viscosity of mixtures of oils. Trudy  
VNIIM no.5:46-51 '47. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Lubrication and lubricants) (Viscosity)

LEVIN, S.Z.; DINER, I.S.; priminali uchastiye; ; DUBO, A.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUCHINSKII, V.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUCHINSKAYA, Z.Ye., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MEZHEBOVSKAYA, Z.Ye., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BAULIN, V.A., inzh.; KARTYSHOVA, V.M., inzh.; DERGACHEVA, R.D., inzh.; DRABKINA, I.Ye., inzh.

Production of motor fuels and chemical products from Baltic shale tars by the destructive hydrogenation method. Trudy VNIIT no.9:65-90 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Motor fuels) (Oils shales)

KUCHINSKIY, V. N.; GRIZ, V. Ye.

Preparation of 4,4'-diaminodicyclohexylmethane. Neftekhimia 2  
no. 4:624-631 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimi-  
cheskikh protsessov.

(Methane)

LEVIN, S.Z.; DINER, I.S.; KUCHINSKIY, V.N.; Prinimali uchastiye:  
MOLDAVSKIY, B.L.; KUCHINSKAYA, Z.Ye.; BAULIN, V.A.;  
ZISEL'SON, Kh.L.; TUKAY, O.P.

Synthesis of diacyclohexylamine nitrite, an inhibitor of  
the atmospheric corrosion of metals. Khim.prom. no.9:566-570  
Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Cyclohexylamine) (Metals--Corrosion)

SARZHEVSKAYA, V.P.; KORNEV, K.A.; SMIRNOVA-ZAMKOVA, S.Ye.; LEVIN, S.Z.;  
KUCHINSKIY, V.N.; GRIZ, V.Ye.

Polyamides with aromatic and heterocyclic links in the chain.  
Part 5: Polyamides based on bis-(4-aminocyclohexyl) methane  
and some heterocyclic dicarboxylic acids. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30  
no.1:83-86 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut khimii polimerov i monomerov AN UkrSSR i Vsesoyuznyy  
institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov.

卷之三

2

— 1 —

#### The size of 4, C-diaminodicyclohexylamine

ИЗДАНИЕ ИМ СССР. Институт нефтехимического синтеза. Синтез и свойства мономеров  
и полимеров. Свойства мономеров

**S-oxotetrahydro-*n*-butylsulfone derivative.** — *Phenyl-2-oxo-2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-3-carboxylic acid* (*1*) was converted to its *S*-oxotetrahydro-*n*-butylsulfone derivative (*2*) by reaction with *n*-butylsulfone in the presence of *N*,*N*-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide in dichloromethane at room temperature.

*Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, Vol. 35, No. 4, December 2010  
DOI 10.1215/03616878-35-4 © 2010 by The University of Chicago

1. *What is your name?*

and the hydrogenation of the latter. Maximum yields of 7.15 wt % diamino-  
oleic acid were obtained at 2.1 atm H<sub>2</sub> over a 10% Pt-C catalyst at 150°C.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000827110011-0"

REF ID: A15002133

... obtained results as a curing agent for epoxy resins. Molar mass of polyamides is about 1000.

~~workable at low temperatures, and to give transparent films. The polyamides were tested at VNIIPIK and at OIPRONETTEMASH. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 formula.~~

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 30Jul64

ENCL: 0C

SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 019

2/2  
Cord

KUCHINSKIY, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Calculation of the durability of single-layer bellows sealing  
devices found in some pneumatic devices with large pressure  
jumps. Trudy MAI no.134:187-202 '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Pneumatic control)

MIZYURIN, M. ; KUCHINSKIY, Ya.

Tape tensioning mechanism with three electric motors. Radio no. 4; 34-  
36 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Magnetic recorders and recording)

KUCHINCKY~~YES~~ 600

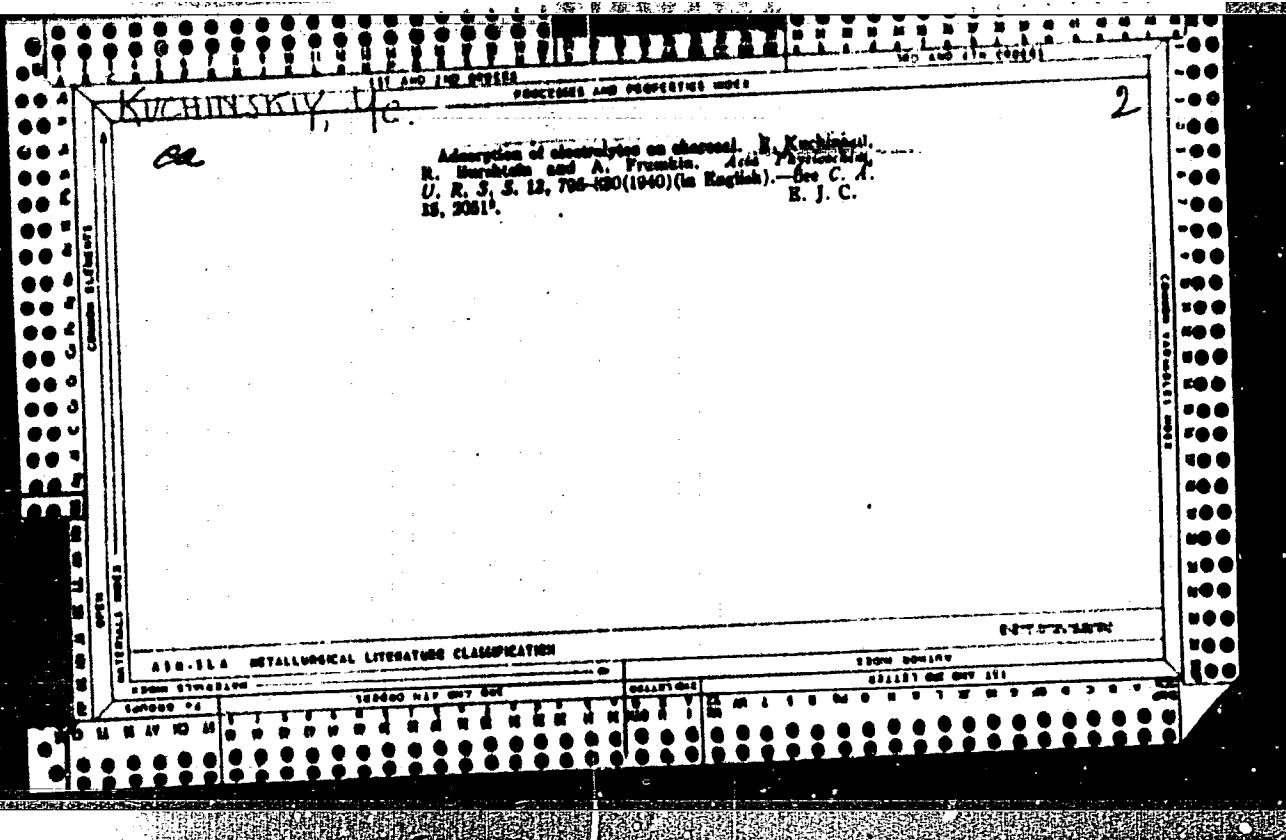
600

1. IOFA, A.; KABANOV, B.: KUCHINCKY, Ye.  
CHISTYAKOV, F.

2. USSR (600)

"The Overvoltage on Mercury in the Presence of Surface Active Electrolytes," Zhur.Fiz., Khim., 13, No. 8, 1939. Moscow, MGU and the Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L.Ya. Karpov, Moscow. Received 4, January 1939.

Report U-1615, 3 Jan. 1952.



~~C~~  
KUCHINSKIY, Ye. M.

**Adsorption of electrolytes on charcoal.** B. Kuchimalli, R. Berzin and A. Franklin. *J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 14, 441-50 (1940).—The electrode potential of an activated charcoal electrode in terms of  $H_2O_2$ , KOH and  $Na_2O_2$  is a linear function of the amt. of electrolyte adsorbed over a wide range up to approx. the zero-point charge of charcoal. A comparison of these results with adsorption measurements on O and H charcoals with various pH values shows that the position of the zero-point varies from  $-0.05$  to  $+0.13$  depending on various factors, and that this difference is due to the effect of adsorbed O atoms on the mechanism of the formation of a potential discontinuity. The change of the potential of the charcoal electrode is linearly proportional to the amt. of electrolyte causing the shift. For a charcoal oxidized at  $400^\circ$  also the phenomena observed, are explicable in terms of the electrochem. theory.

## Int. Surface Phenomena; Flug. Chem. und Karp.

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000**

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827110011-0"

PA 18T89

KUCHINSKIY, E. M.

Jun 1946

USSR/Electrodes  
Nickel

"The Mechanism of the Action of Nickel Oxide Electrodes," E. M. Kuchinskiy and B. V. Krashler, 8 pp

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XI, No 6

Describes experiments carried out on a particle of  $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$  of .2 mm diameter weighing  $3 \cdot 10^{-5}$  grams. Diagrams of apparatus and graphs of results. It is stated that the action has practical application in the field of chemical sources of current, electrolytic rectifiers and crystal detectors.

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KUCHINSKI "Ye. M."

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The mechanism of action of the nickel oxide electrode. II. K. M. Kuchinskii and H. V. Tikhonov. *J. Russ. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)*, 20, No. 4(1946), p. 41-46, 40K3P. Single grains of  $\text{NiO(OH)}$ , about 0.2 mm. in diameter, were placed in an alk. liquid between 2 Pt wires and observed under a microscope when a dc current was sent across the grain. If the contact between the grain and the Pt wires was good, the grain darkened next to the anode side, and the darkening gradually expanded over the whole grain. Then the grain could function as an electrode. The dark grain contains active O which makes  $\text{NiO(OH)}$  conducting. A complete reduction of this O by cathodic polarization is impossible because the cathodic part of the grain becomes an insulator when it loses its O. Such grains might be used in batteries. J. J. Bakeman.

## 446 1/2 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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KRASNOYARSKIY, V. V.

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5(4) Sovetskantnye po elektronike. 4th. Moscow, 1956.

Trudy... Laboratori (Transactions of the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry). Moscow, Izdvo Akad. SSSR, 1959. 800 p. Errata slip inserted. 2500 copies printed.  
Sponsoring Agency: Academy Nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye Matematicheskikh Nauk.

Editorial Board: A.M. Pruskin (Resp. Ed.), Academichesk. S.A. Yefimov, Professor; S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary); N.M. Kabanov, Professor; V.A. Molotovskii, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; V.V. Losov, Prof.; V.A. Laktionov, Professor; Z.A. Solov'yev; V.V. Stender, Professor; and G.N. Florinovich; Ed., of Publishing House N.D. Tsvetov; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prusakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical and electrical engineers, physicists, metallurgists and researchers interested in various aspects of electrochemistry.

Coverage: The book contains 177 of the 135 reports presented at the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry sponsored by the Department of Chemical Sciences and the Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR. The collection pertains to different branches of electrochemical kinetics, double layer theories and reversible processes in metal electrodes and industrial electrolysis. Abridged discussions are given at the end of each division. The majority of reports not included here have been published in periodical literature. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of most of the articles.

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(Benzenesulfonic acid) (Sulfuric acid)  
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Activity of blood cholinesterase in peptone shock  
I. P. Kuchinskii (Med. Inst., Molotov). Russ. Fiziol.  
Zhurn. 11, 816-17 (1941); cf. C.A. 40, 5141<sup>a</sup>. In the  
dog and cat the blood cholinesterase activity (Scheimer  
method, C.A. 33, 4017<sup>b</sup>) showed a sharp drop on adminis-  
tration of peptone. The results, presented graphically,  
show a drop to about 50% of normal immediately after  
peptone injection into the jugular vein (30 cc. of 20%  
soln.), followed by a gradual rise to 70-75% of normal  
after 1 hr. *In vivo*, peptone action on cholinesterase  
was studied by adding known amounts of peptone soln. to  
1 cc. of dog blood; the graphs show a linear relationship.  
From cardiograms of frog heart immersed in Ringer soln.  
contg. peptone the latter appears to be a powerful anti-  
cholinesterase agent. G. M. Knoblauch

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Further observations on the changes in cholinesterase activity of blood during shock. A. P. Kuchinskiy. *Natl Med Inst., Molotov. Bull. 14, #1, July 1941, Med. 11, No. 3, 1, 16 (p. 102).* In peptone induced shock there is a decrease of cholinesterase in the blood. To determine how this effect is distributed among blood components and tissues, samples of blood, liver, and spleen, for cholinesterase tests, were taken from dogs after traumatic shock or shock induced by injection of 20% peptone. The esterase changes in tissue pieces were mainly due to their contained blood. In severe traumatic shock there was a sharp decline of esterase in both erythrocytes and serum, followed by death. In light traumatic shock, produced by breaking the femur, there was increase of esterase in erythrocytes and decrease of it in serum, followed by early, prompt recovery. With small peptone injections the results resembled those with light traumatic shock, but with even greater decrease of esterase. Shock from severing the sciatic nerve produced momentary increase in erythrocyte esterase and decrease in serum esterase, followed by reversal of these trends in 2-3 minutes, with return to normal distribution in 1 hr. — K. Starr Chester

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